



# **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE: B.A.LL.B**

**Semester**

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL**

**SCIENCE - II**

**SUBJECT CODE: BAL ,201**

**NAME OF FACULTY: DR.INDERJEET KAUR**

# Lecture- 21



## LECTURE 21 Human rights

1. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.
2. Greek Philosophers: Equal respect for all citizens (isonomia). Equality before the law (isonomia). Equality in political power (isokratia) and Suffrage (isopsephia).  
□ Sikh leader Guru Gobind Singh: Proclaimed “recognize all the human race as one”  
□ 16th century - Hindu philosopher Chaitanya: “There is only one caste – humanity”  
□ 300 B.C.E. est. – Chinese sage Mencius: Wrote on the “human nature” – “humans are fundamentally good, but goodness needs to be nurtured”  
□ Early Sanskrit writings in Indian: Responsibility of rulers for the welfare of people. “None should be allowed to suffer... either because of poverty or of any deliberate actions on the part of others”  
□
3. 1864□19th and 20th Century Human Rights based on Natural Rights: & 1947: M K Gandhi uses non-violent protests for India to independence.□ 1945: United Nations Charter, San Francisco □ 1926: Slavery Convention □ 1920: Women gain the right to vote in the U.S. □ 1919: League of Nations Covenant, International Labor Organization (ILO) Created □1949: Geneva Conventions, International Red Cross
4. December 10th is celebrated around the world as International Human Rights Day.□ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights chaired by, then first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt. The UDHR was adopted by the 56 member nations (now 192) of the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. □Universal Declaration of Human Rights
5. CPR ESCR HR CPR= Civil and Political Rights. ESCR= Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. HR= Human Rights.
6. H Health / HIV/AIDS Human rights / Human rights education / Human rights institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (National Institutions) I Income distribution / Independence of the judiciary / Indigenous people) / populations / Internally displaced persons / International law and human rights J Justice (Administration of-) L Labor rights -Employment Law enforcement M Mercenaries / Migrants / Minorities N National human rights / institutions / Nationality & statelessness P Poverty R Racism and racial discrimination / Refugees / Religious intolerance Right to development / Right to education / Right to food S Self-determination / Slavery Social Forum / States of Emergency / Structural adjustment and foreign debt / Summary or arbitrary executions T Terrorism / Torture Toxic waste / Trade and Investment / Traditional practices / Traffic in persons / Transnational corporations W War crimes Water (Right to) / Women X Xenophobia (Discrimination) E Economic, social and cultural rights / Education (Right to-) / Enhancing national capacities / Environment / Executions (extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary- ) / Exploitation of the prostitution of others / Extreme poverty F Fair trial (right to a-) / Family rights / Food (Right to -) / Forced or bonded labor / Foreign debt (& Structural adjustment) / Forensic science (Human rights and-) / Freedom of association / Freedom of opinion and expression / Freedom of Religion and belief G Genocide Girl children / Globalization / Good Governance A Adequate housing / Aministration of justice / AIDS / Arbitrary detention / Aylum B Biotechnology (& Human rights ) / Business & human rights C Capital punishment / Children's rights / Civil and political rights / Crimes against humanity D Death penalty (Capital Punishment) / Defenders (Human Rights-) / Democracy Development (Human Rights in-) / Disability (& Human Rights) Disappearances / Discrimination (other forms than racism and racial discrimination)
7. 1. Right to Life. 2. Freedom from torture. 3. Freedom from slavery. 4. Right to a fair trial. 5. Freedom of speech. 6. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. 7. Freedom of movement.
8. 1. The right to life is the essential right that a human being has the right not to be killed by another human being. The concept of a right to life is central to debates on the issues of abortion, capital punishment, euthanasia, self defence and war.
9. 2. Torture has been used as a method of political re-education, interrogation, punishment, and coercion.
10. 3. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms□
11. 4. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
12. 5. Freedom of speech is the freedom to speak freely without censorship. The term freedom of expression is sometimes used synonymously, but includes any act of seeking, receiving and imparting information or ideas, regardless of the medium used. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.
13. 6. Freedom of movement asserts that a citizen of a state in which that citizen is present has the liberty to travel, reside in, and/or work in any part of the state where one pleases within the limits of respect for the liberty and rights of others, and to leave that state and return at any time.